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SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869.

POLITICAL REFORM IN FRANCE. THE cable telegram furnishes additional intelligence in regard to the proposed ministerial changes and modifications of the form of government in France. That sturdy old veteran, M. Thiers, seems to be on the point of gaining a substantial victory at last. He has long borne to Napoleon a relation somewhat similar to that which Thaddeus Stevens bore to Andrew Johnson; and the Emperor, annoyed, wearied, and alarmed by the protracted conflict, is apparently disposed to seek repose and safety in a compromise. M. Thiers is the prominent French champion of parliamentary government, and it has been the ambition of his life to control the King or Emperor of France, for the time being, on the one hand, and the French Assembly, or Corps Legislatif, on the other. At one period during the reign of Louis Philippe he enjoyed this favorite position. Subsequently, after Napoleon's election as President, and previous to the coup d'etat, he exercised a commanding influence in the French Assembly, and he looked hopefully forward to the destruction of the republic as the signal of his return to power as the minister of a constitutional king. The bold usurpation of imperial honors and absolute power thwarted these expectations, but M. Thiers has still toiled on in the opposition, and his assaults upon the Napoleonic policy in recent years have been as sharp and incisive as the thrusts given by the famous old Commoner of Lancaster county to the merry Andrew of Tennessee. His extraordinary intellectual abilities, united with his popularity as a historian and skill as a politician, have given peculiar weight and force to his arraignment of the Emperor. He thoroughly exposed the folly and extravagance of the Mexican expedition, and clearly pointed out the weakness and absurdity of Napoleon's European policy, impressing upon the minds of intelligent Frenchmen the conviction that they have not only lost liberty and prosperity at home, but prestige abroad.

As Napoleon now assumes the right to propose all public measures, he must bear the responsibility of all his failures. He has aimed at the establishment of a new Roman empire in the nineteenth century, but he has reaped so much more odium than honor from the assumption of absolute power, that he is ready at last to share with the Corps Legislatif the "right of the initiative." It is stated that in hope of a reaction in public sentiment, a new Cabinet is about to be formed, which espouses the doctrines of M. Thiers. The basis of the proposed compact is a common fear and hatred of the French Republicans. While they assail in the bitterest terms the private character of the Emperor, as well as his public policy, they are equally hostile to M. Thiers; and they seek relief and reform in a complete revolution. The secret of the contemplated union is no doubt to be found in the rapid growth, in Paris and other large cities, of the ultra element of French politics.

THE NEGRO MEMBERS OF THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

ATTENTION has again been directed to the legal status of the expelled negro members of the Georgia Legislature by the letter of the ex-Vice President of the Confederacy, Alexander H. Stephens, which we published a few days ago. The controversy affords an excellent illustration of Rebel duplicity. The radicals in Georgia having complete power in their hands, at the Constitutional Convention, exercised it magnanimously. They acted in good faith on the theory of universal amnesty and universal suffrage, ignoring the example which Tennessee and Missouri had given of disfranchising those who had actively participated in the Rebellion. They inserted a clause, however, disqualifying soldiers and officials who had been prominent in the war against the Union from serving as members of the Legislature or holding office. This restriction was disregarded by the voters; and when the Legislature first assembled, its white and colored Republicans could have very properly united in excluding the white Rebel members. They concluded, however, to carry the policy of magnanimity one step further, and to permit the disqualified foes of the Union to retain their seats. As soon as this delicate point was settled, the Rebel members, who had in reality no constitutional right to act as legislators, devised a scheme to exclude their colored colleagues. An antiquated and obsolete black code, forbidding negroes from holding office, was made the pretext of this movement, and the ostracism was speedily effected. A subsequent contest before the courts has shown that this law was falsely interpreted by the Legislature, and now Alexander H. Stephens comes to the rescue to demonstrate that, although men who had no legal right to represent the State ejected on insufficient grounds duly elected members, they cannot be reinstated, even since the reason assigned for their exclusion has been shown to be erroneous, because the judgment of parliamentary bodies in regard to qualifications is conclusive and final. Under this ruling a majority can exclude any member they wish to ostracize, and the right to a seat in Southern Legislatures will be held by as frail a tenure as the right to a seat in a political convention in Philadelphia

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

THE discussion of the Alabama question has been postponed in the House of Commons at the request of Mr. Gladstone, who was of the opinion that, in the present state of public feeling, the interests involved would thus best be promoted. This postponement of the debate has been commended by the English press, and it will not be received with dissatisfaction in this country. We are anxious to have this disagreeable controversy settled in a peaceable manner, if possible; and we are placed in such a position of advantage that it is far more to the interest of the English Government to have the principle involved decided equitably and promptly than it is for us. We can afford to wait indefinitely, or to throw the whole matter overboard, if it should seem preferable to do so. The very agitation that is going on in England, and the reiteration in every key of the blustering determination not to yield to demands from this side of the water, and the talk about upholding the honor of England, prove that the British people are not only alive to the importance of the controversy, but to the inconvenience of allowing it to remain open, so as to become a source of future trouble. The more vehement their protestations that they will not yield, the surer they will be to change their minds when it comes to the point.

The London Times, in its discussion of the question, makes a very serious mistake in supposing that Reverdy Johnson's treaty was rejected as much through party antipathies as from any discontent at its provisions. The truth is that Mr. Johnson's appointment was satisfactory to all parties, but he only lost the confidence of the public by his silly conduct, and his treaty was rejected because it was not considered equitable. The Times, too, is gratified at the prevalence of more moderate views in America, and attributes this favorable change in public opinion on this side of the Atlantic to the discovery that England is determined not to concede beyond a certain point, and that this resolution is not likely to be shaken. This is another mistake. The British press and public thought that, because they were frightened, we were in an agony of terror likewise, and that the subsidence of the excitement over Mr. Sumner's speech was due to a backing-down on our part. The truth is, there has been no excitement here, and no disposition to recede from the position we have assumed. We are in no hurry to settle the Alabama business, but we are determined to have it settled to our satisfaction, or else not to have it settled at all. Either consummation would still allow us to maintain our superior position.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL last night came up in the House of Lords for a report from the committee, and the work commenced of amending some of the amendments that had been fastened upon it. At an early stage of the discussion, January, 1871, the original date of disestablishment, was changed to January, 1872. Last night the date of May 1, 1871, was substituted. The original amendment was designed for the benefit of those in possession of the church property, and probably which would result in favor of the conservawill contain four members of the party which tives. If the other amendments with which the bill is now encumbered are done away with in like manner, the Lords will be placed in the very unpleasant predicament of being obliged to yield to the threats against themselves that have been so freely made; whereas, if they persist in their opposition to the wishes of the people, there is scarcely any doubt that the threats will be carried into execution. The peers, by their ignorance and obstinacy, have contrived to get themselves into a situation that is far from agreeable in either case.

> THE GREAT EASTERN, it is thought, has by this time reached shoal water, and if no accident occurs the new cable will be safely landed on the American shore in a day or two at the furthest. According to the despatch from Brest, dated yesterday, at noon on Thursday the Great Eastern had run 1754 miles, and had paid out 1977 knots of cable. The mishaps that for a time delayed the operations of laying the cable proved happily to have been of no great moment, and it is gratifying to know that this great enterprise is approaching a successful conclusion. The advantages of having two cable lines terminating in different countries are many; and as the French cable will land its American end on our own shores, we have a particular interest in its success beyond the mere probabilities that it will induce a lowering of the rates and consequent increase of the business of ocean telegraphing.

> THE COAL PRODUCTS OF EUROPE.-England stands first and Germany second on the list of European coal-producing countries. In 1850 the English mines yielded 800,000,000 centners (the centner being equal to 110% pounds), those of Belgium 105,000,000, those of France 100,000,000, while not more than 90,000,000 were gained from the German coal fields. The total consumption of Europe in that year has been estimated at about 1,300,000,000. In 67, on the other hand, not less than 3,000,000,000 centners were consumed, and the proportion contributed by the various nations had changed. England still stood first on the list, with 2,000,000,000 centners, but next came Germany, with 480,000,000. Of these, 48,000,000 came from Saxony and 420,000,000 from Prussia. Germany imports about 12,000,000 and exports about 70,000,000 centners of coal. Russia, France, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium are her chief foreign markets, but the German cannot compete with the English coal in the districts that order on the North Sea and the Baltic. Hamburg, for instance, does not consume more than 50 centners of German coal. This is generally attributed to the dimenities of transport. The chief coal fields of Germany lie in Upper Silesia, and yield above 100,000,000 centners; Saxony, 48,000,000 centners; on the Saar and on the Ruhr, 120,000,000.

-A fan, weighing two and a half tons, and making five hundred revolution well Hall, Chicago. —An emigrant train, consisting of a man, his wife, and four children, all barefoot, are walking through Ohio on their way West.

—The Cincinnati Gazette reports that an eel twenty-eight inches in diameter was taken from a pipe only two and a-half inches across.

—An Ohio Democratic candidate decires that "the national debt is ten thousand dollars a ore than the propie can over pay in gold."

An Address by the Pope.

On the recent occasion of the completion of the twenty-third year of his pontificate, the Pope re-ceived an address from Cardinal Patrozzi, who spoke in the name of his brother Cardinals, to which he re-plied as follows:—'It is my duty, before all, at the conclusion of the twenty-third year of my pontifi-cate, to thank the Lord, who has sustained me in the midst of such numerous and cruel trials. It is also my duty to admire and bless the protection, full of wisdom, which He has granted to the Church. He wisdom, which he has granted to the Church. He leaves her doubtless exposed to renewed temposis, but He sustains her at the same time, and raises men among Christians who are animated by a holy courage to defend her rights. In conclusion, I address my thanks to the Sacred College, and to all those who surround me, for the noble part which they take in the struggle, and for the pledges which you have just expressed to me. The world is divided, as it were, into two societies—one numerous, powerful, restless, and two societies—one numerous, powerful, restiess, and agitated; the other less numerous, but calm and fakhrul. My very illustrious predecessor, St. Gregory the Great, compared these two societies to those formerly collected, the first in the plains of Sennaar, where men erected the Tower of Pride, but wer confounded by God in their language and dispersed the second at the Cœnaculum, on the day of Pente cost, where Peter and the Apostles, and thousands of the faithful of divers nations, all heard and understood one and the same language. Thus to-day we see revolution, with socialism in its suite, con lemning and denying religion, morality, and God Himself; and, on the other side, the true laithful, who, calm and firm in their faith, wait partiently for good principles to resume their salutary empire, and for the esigns of God to be accomplished. Ah, if sovereigns adopted these good principles, how much more easy it would be for them to govers their people! How much good could they do to their people and to themselves! The future is in the hands of God. As He has overthrown the first revolutionists, the demons, so He will overthrow these. And we can and ought to desire that the preud who persecute the Church may be humbied and confounded. Meanwhile let us accomplish faithfully our sacred duties to God. Ego autem exercebar, says the Psalmist, and let us render. Him actions of grace for having preserved peace in this marvellously privileged morsel of land whence we can extend our looks and our prayers over the whole Church. Ah, how heavy are the evils which oppress tals Church! What ruins, what tears everywhere! Perhaps at this moment, while I am speaking, a kingdom is deprived of its last bishop; he also thrown into prison or carried into exile. (At this allusion to the persecutions in Poland the Pope was painfully and the persecutions.) fully agitated.) Certainly, God might permit that we conselves should have to encounter the same fate as those bishops. The plant which plunges its roots into the soil on which we still find safety might be stricken like the mystic plant of the Prophet Daniel. But the dangers which menace us are kept off by divine goodness, and that plant has the word of the Lord. I invoke the all-powerful protection of God on the Sacred College, on the pre-lates, on this dear city, and those who represent it the Senate. I pray particularly for two sorts of the Senate). I pray particularly for two sorts of persons—those who are in tribulation, that God may come to their aid; and those, still more unfortunate, who live in sin, that God may grant them victorious grace. There are even in Rome some abandoned souls who take the shadow for the body, falsehood for truth, and who, flying from the path of justice plunge into the forest full of roaring beasts. We to those who act thus! It is the sure loss of all good May the Lord keep such a lot from you all, and may He, through the intercession of Mary, bless you, as desire with all the force of my heart."

JOLIET.

Remarkable Manifestations of Good Conduct by Western Convicts.

We have often printed articles that related to the discipline which is attempted to be enforced in the famous Joliet (Ili.) Penitentiary. This extract, of the same tenor, is taken from the Chicago Times:—
The Grand Jury of Will county, Illinois, has made a presentment against the Managing Commissioners and Warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet. The immediate cause of the inquiry was the recent fatal offers, in the prison dispugnabil, in which several affray in the prison dining-hall, in which several convicts were armed with formidable knives. It has been proven by witnesses that most of the convicts are known to be armed with knives. The convicts are allowed to talk convicts are known to be armed with knives. The convicts are allowed to talk freely with each other when at their work, and many of them are allowed to idle and lounge away their of them are allowed to hie and lounge away her time in squads, without being put or kept at any use-ful employment. The prison discipline and manage-ment are in an extremely lax and unsafe condition. The convicts, instead of being confined within the walls of the prison, are daily permitted to be in and about the streets of Jollet, and are often seen miles away in the country around. As an illustration o the discipline enforced, we give the following extracts from the evidence of one of the subaltern officers of the prison:—As many a six hundred concealed weapons are carried at the present time. I attempted, a short time since, to take a weapon from a prisoner, and he told me he would cut my — heart out. All we can do with a man now to get him to work is to coax him. I carry no weapon. Had a row in my shop not long since, when the prisoners crowded around the fight ers and kept me back. They told me, "Stand back, you — ..." I think the lives of the guards and foremen are constantly in danger. We our lives in our hand. I have ceased to rep-victs entirely; it's no use; they will come b laugh at me. If they are put in the cells for a short laugh at me. If they are put in the cells for a short time, they say they had plenty to eat and good times. I have taken knives frequently from prisoners one foot in length of blade. They carry them in leather sheaths, and in their boot-legs, and on their persons. They are all allowed to carry knives. I yesterday saw some convicts running in the yard, and following them up found a fight in progress. I stopped it. Heard one of the men say, "You — , I'll fix you yet." I saw a knife drawn at that time. Have heard of the prisoners carrying revolvers. One of you yet." I saw a knife drawn at that time. Have heard of the prisoners carrying revolvers. One of the men told me last week, "he would do what I directed him if I would agree to bring him some candy from town." It is dangerous to report convicts to the warden. I have seen from \$500 to \$800 in the hands of one prisoner. I have seen that often. I believe it is there for bribery. If the prisoners should make a break they will go in spite of all the guards and officers can do. I have often smelled liquor on the convicts, and have sometimes found the bottles which contained it. I believe the prisoners are conspiring to make a break, and will be out inside of thirty days.

Summer Sips.

-About four thousand people are now at Long Saratoga, Long Branch, and Cape May all have daily fashion papers.

—Olive Logan is rusticating "on the beach at Long -Velocipedes and tandems are forbidden by the West Point authorities.

The most happy men in the world just now are the Cape May hotel proprietors.

—Mrs Grant and "those dear children" will arrive -- And the transfer of the Branch on Thursday next.

-- Nothing is talked of at Saratoga but the approaching visit of the 7th Regiment.

-- Cornwall-on-the-Hudson accommodates some twenty-five New York families at present.

—Quite a number of our prominent artists are perambulating the country about Lake George.

—As a general thing, people who attend the watering places rarely find time to attend church. The White Mountains are largely visited by tour ists, and the hotels are doing a splendid business. —Quite a gay little party of distinguished Eng-lish gentlemen are going the rounds of the watering--The Newport drives are now in splendid condi-

tion, and many stylish private equipages are seen on -Young ladies should recollect that the moist air at the seaside ruins faise curis, withdraws starch and stiffness from muslin dresses, and shows all defects in complexion and the application of rouse, -At nearly all the seaside hotels the marriageable adies invariably wear jockey hats to breakfast, and

frequently to the dinner table, to hide their crimping -A young lady is reported to have arrived last week at one of the prominent watering places with eight Saratoga trunks, two bonnet cases (a new Pa-rislan importation), a box of books, a bird-cage, and

Personalities.

Ben Wade is on his way back. Brignoli is in Chicago this week.

Sergeant Eates is to keep store in Cincinnati.

Greenville is again shone upon by A. Johnson.

Mr. Peabody is to stay at Newport some time.

Kate Field is called the "Critical Girl" of the

General Worth's widow died last month in -Reuter has a big nose, which furnishes fun for correspondents.

—Postmaster Eastman has left Chicago to avoid office-seekers. —Jack Jones, colored, 103 years of age, is the dest man in Savannah. —Rev. Dr. Chapin will pass the summer at Pigeon

—Rev. Dr. Chapin will pass the summer at Pigeou
Cove, Care Ann.

—The Empress of Austria recently lay in a trance
for nearly two days.

—The remains of Casimir the Great have been discovered in a vault at Cracow.

—The French Agricultural Society has elected
Wales—because of his success in sowing wild oats,

—Bismark has refused to recognize Mr. Emil
Hochster, of Chicago, as United States Consul at
Harmen, Prussia. Parmen, Prussia.

GENERALITYES.

Interesting Autograph Letter. At the meeting of the New England Numismatic and Archeological Society, held in Boston on the 2d inst., the following interesting autograph letter by inst. the following interesting autograph letter by Washington was exhibited:

Newburgen, 5th June, 1782.—My Dear Str:—Colo. Hazen's sending an officer under the capitulation of York Town for the purpose of retaliation, has distressed me exceedingly. Will you be so good as to give me your opinion of the propriety of doing this upon Capt. Asgill should we be driven to it for want of an unconditional prisoner. Presuming that this matter has been a subject of much conversation, pray, with your own, let me know the opinions of the most sensible of those with whom you have conversed. Congress by their resolve have unanimously approved of my determination to retaliate; the army have advised it, and the country look for it. But how far it is justifiable upon an officer under the faith of a capitulation, if none other can be had, is the question? Hazen sending Capitain Asgill on for this purpose makes the matter more distressing, as the whole business will have the appearance of a farce if

tion? Hazen sending Capacia.

pose makes the matter more distressing, as the whole business will have the appearance of a farce if some person is not sacrificed to the manes of poor Huddy, which will be the case if an unconditional prisoner cannot be found, and Asgill escapes.

I write to you in exceeding great haste, but beg your sentiments may be transmitted as soon as possible (by express) as I may be forced to a decision in your sentiments may be transmitted as soon as pos-sible (by express) as I may be forced to a decision in the course of a few days.

I am—with much sincerity

and affect D Sir, Yr Obedt Servt GO. WASHINGTON.

Major-Geni, Linceln.

A Chester Suicide. Mrs. Dougherty, wife of Philip Dougherty, of North Ward, came to her death, on Thursday of last week, by taking arsenic. A few hours previous she visited the drug and prescription store of Joseph Hoit, on Broad street, with whom she had been acquainted for several years, and inquired for arsenic, which she said she was about to use to destroy rats, with she said she was about to use to destroy rats, with which her family had been worried for some time past. The druggist, in accordance with her request, sold her an onnce of the fatal drug, with which she left the store, after inquiring whether the quantity she had was sufficient to kill a person. Being answered in the affirmative, and admonished to keep the poison away from the children, she proceeded to the house of a neighbor, where she took the poison in a glass of water. Shortly afterwards she became sick, and in this condition was taken home, where she ingress! this condition was taken home, where she lingered until the next morning, when death came to her re-The deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and the mother of six children. She was confined about seven weeks ago, and in a short time thereafter became melancholy and low-spirited. She was devotedly attached to her husband and family, and the act which deprived her of life was ommitted during temporary insanity. - Chester (Pa.) Republican of uesterday

Robeson in Nautical Attire. Jersey having "bout shipped" into the Cabinet, is determined to inspect old "Shiver my Timbers," and make a few inquiries after his comfort. Next Monday evening has been appointed for the interesting ceremonies. Robeson is to appear in seal skin boets, loose flowing pantaloons, calculated to allow his legs plenty of liberty, short navy jacket, and a very light tarpaulin monitor hat with loopholes for ventilators. We also understand that the ladies of Camden have presented him with a richly embroidered navy shirt, plenteously studded with anchors and other marries architers so that allocation. anchors and other marine emblems, so that altogether he will resemble a veritable sea dog. He is also practising the "rolling gait" indispensable for every professional mariner. There can be no doubt that Jersey will feel proud of him,—N. Y. Commercial.

-A Pittsfield farmer claims a kind of potato "just fifteen minutes earlier than the Early Rose, -The Vermont Agricultural Society was orga-ized in 1860, with ninety-five corporators. None are now living.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LUTHERBAUM ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets.

Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor. 1014, "Power of Godliness." 774, "Hope in death—May I?"

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, SE-VENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—Rev. TEOMAS X. ORR, Pastor, will preach To-morrow (Sun-day) morning at 10%, and evening at 8 o'clock. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD STREET, below Walnut. Service To-morrow at 10% A. M. by Rev. J. J. HARRISON. Prayer meeting Saturday evening. Strangers invited.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green. Service Tomorrow Afternoon at 5 o'clock, by Rev. JOSEPH F. BERG, D. D. Sul ject. "Sabbath Desecration." No morning service. Strangers welcome.

UNION.—THE CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL and NORTH BROAD STRRET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES united for the summer. Service Tomorrow in the NORTH BROAD STRRET CHURCH. corner of GREEN. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. STRYKER, at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. W. TAYLOR at 8 P. M. All are welcome. NOTICE.—THE TENTH PRESBYTE-

NOTICE.—THE TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Boardman's), corner of
WALNUT and TWELFTH Streets, will, Providence permitting, be open for Divine service every Sabbath throughout the summer at 10% A. M. and 5 P. M.
Rev. Dr. McILVAINE, of Princeton, is engaged to
preach during that time.

Strangers, and all others, are cordially invited to attend.

7 10 sst*

UNION SERVICES .- DURING JULY and August the congregations of the SEVENTH and WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES will worship together. Services in the Morning in the Seventh Church, BROAD and PENN SQUARE, at half-past 10 o'clock, and in the Evening in the West Arch Street Church, EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, at 8 o'clock. Rev. W. J. BRIDELLS, of Marietta, Pa., will preach To-morrow.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

-An appropriation (\$50,000) having been made by -An appropriation (\$50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1699 OHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Bos on.
5125 Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

JAMES M. SCOVEL LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 613491

SECRETARY'S OFFICE OF THE UNION AND TITUSVILLE RAILROAD COM-

UNION AND TITUSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Union and Titusville Railroad Company, a corporation of the State of Pennsylvania, and located
in the counties of Erie and Crawford, having executed, as
Trustees of the bondholders, a mortrage of said road and
its franchises, dated the 15th day of June, 1867, and having issued and disposed of say \$60,000 of its bonds, secured
by said mortrage, and over a majority in interest of the
bondholders having by writing requested us to proceed
upon and under said mortrage to sell the Said road, its
estate, ceal and personal, and its corporate rights, franchises
and privileges, and full and satisfactory evidence having
been given to us that the interest on said bonds has been
duly demanded, and that the said company has been and
is in default in the payment of said interest for more than
three months after said demand.

Now, therefore, public notice is given that we will sell
the Union and Titusville Railroad, its estate, roal and
personal, and its corporate rights, franchises, and privilege, at the Banking Office of JAY COOKE & CO., in
the City of Philadelphis, on the 10th day of Angust, A. D.
1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. Terms cash.

7 10 sta

AT A MEETING OF THE GERMAN held at the Headquarters, No. 508 VINE Street, at \$ P. M., July 8, 1869, for the purpose of taking in consideration the propriety of reviewing the late acts of certain bodies calling themselves Democratic Conventions, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be signed by the Officers of this Association:

Whereas, It has been the distinguishing characteristic of the American citizens of Philadelphia, speaking the German language, to suffer in the past a misrepressentation of their wishes by a silent submission to the behests of men purchasable in the political market, on account of the supposed vindication of American Democratic principles; and

Whereas, The time has arrived when it is evident how the confidence of the German American citizens has been abused;

1. Resolved, That the German Democratic Association of Philadelphia does not recognize the bodies lately assembled at the National Guards' Hall and at the Washington Hall, as Democratic Conventions.

2. Resolved, That the nominations made by the persons, who met at those places are null and void, and not binding upon the D-mocratic party.

3. Resolved, That the Surgeon, for the office of Coroner, this Association had and still has a landable and patriotic object in view, to wit: to carry out the true wishes of the whole German population without distinction of party.

4. Resolved, That the one hundred and six votes cast for Dr. Roth, when the most unblushing frands menaces, and corruption had already reduced the almost unanimous choice of the delegates, alike the nominos of this Association of all Democratic party of Philadelphia.

4. Resolved, That the sale hundred and six votes cast for Dr. Roth, when the most unblushing frands menaces, and corruption had already reduced the almost unanimous choice of the delegates, alike the nominoe of this Association of the celegates, alike the hominoe of this Association of the celegates, alike the hominoe of this Association of the celegates, alike t AT A MEETING OF THE GERMAN

Resolved, That these resolutions be published.

JACOB SPIELMAN, President G. GREUL, Secretaries.

FOR THE SUMMER. TO PREVENT such are and all discolorations and britations of the akin, bites of measuations or other insects, use Wright's Alcounted Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toler exap. For sale by trungists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 604 CH46SNUT Street.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPRE sentatives of the Fire Insurance Companies doing Insiness in Philadelphia, held 9th instant, at the office of the Reliance Insurance Company, the following named centlemen were elected a Board of Directors of the Fire Insurance Payrol of Philadelphia:

ATWOOD SMITH, President;
ALFRED G. RAKER, Treasurer;
JOHN WILSON, JR., Secretary;
CHARLES PLATT,
CONRAD B. ANDRESS,

11

BEY" "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO TENNI DAY Save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 138 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 3 to 3, and en Monday evenings from 7 to 5 clock.

CYRUS CADWALLADER,

Tressurer.

NO T I C E.—

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

FORREST BUILDINGS, No. 119 S. FOURTH Street, will be opened on MONDAY, July 12 1869.

The front apartment will be free to the public as the General Exchange Room: the other apartments are reserved for the use exclusively of members, according to the rules and regulations of the Exchange. The public generally are invited to view the Rooms.

Files of newspapers of the principal cities of the United States will be provided at the rooms, and also proper books of reference, maps, etc., relating to the objects and business of the Exchange.

Building Associations, Builders, Material Men, and others intreasted or connected with the sale and improvement of Real Estate, being members of the Exchange, are privileged to hold meetings at the Rooms during the day or evening, except during hours of 'Change, which will be from 13 M. to 3 P. M., without charge, on giving notice to the Superintendent. Access to the Rooms at any hour during the day or evening for members and desk-holders.

A Registry of Houses and Lots for sale and to rent by owners and brokers will be kept at the desk of the Superintendent, for the inspection and information of the public.

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